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from a work intended mainly for younger students; for it is almost entirely theoretical and abstract, and appeals only to the archaeologist or the historian or philosopher of art; and they would find in it much to criticize. For the art portions of the work are weak and unsatisfying and full of errors. E. g., the Acropolis is "nearly 200 feet high" (p. 23); the Athena Promachus is "70 feet high" (p. 32), and the impossible story is quoted that "the spear was visible far away to the returning Athenian as he approached from Sunium" (p. 32); we still have the Parthenon "lighted by openings in the roof" (p. 37), 30,000 spectators in the theater (p. 227), and all altars apparently in the axis of their temples (p. 213).

The author writes most of his proper names in their Latin spelling. But against his generally consistent rule, we find *Cerameicus* (pp. 28, 44, 223), *Peiraeus* (pp. 20, 49, 249), *Paiania* (p. 67), *Speusinos* (p. 77).

The architecture of the book is beautiful—typography, press-work, illustrations, and binding are all attractive. Only two or three misprints have been detected: p. 147, "man" for men; p. 169, omitted comma in the last paragraph; p. 172, "pains were spent" may be intentional.

W. M.

The Latin Language: A Historical Outline of its Sounds, Inflections, and Syntax. By CHARLES E. BENNETT. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1907. \$1.00.

This is the more independent and consistent title of the revised edition of what has been known as the *Appendix* to Bennett's *Latin Grammar*, 1895. While the scope of the work is unchanged it has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date by references to later authorities, and by the author's judicious alterations and additions, so interspersed throughout the whole work that individual reference to them is impracticable.

Very few radical changes occur. A noticeable modification is the virtual abandonment of the theory of the long vowel before the suffixes *-gnus*, *-gna*, *-gnum* (38). Consistently with this change this group of words, formerly contained in 52, has been transferred to 53 (doubtful quantity), where Marx is chiefly cited for the long quantity of the vowel. The theory of assimilation in the case of such forms as *adj-*, *adr-*, *inl-*, *inr-*, etc., is also discarded. These changes have been influenced by the discussions of Professor Buck in the *Classical Review*.

In 191, 2, a), c), the short vowel is acknowledged in *hic*, and *hoc* neuter Nom. and Acc., but in all the examples throughout the book in which the latter form occurs (some 20 in number) the *o* is marked long.

A consistent addition is that of the origin of the names of the moods (353, 1-7) matching the account of the origin of the names of the cases; the mention of Perfect usages in Subjunctives and Optatives; and the practically full exemplification of "jussive extensions" (383).

A distinct improvement is the classification of jussive extensions (362), embracing accessory values of permission, concession, acquiescence, and supposition;

also the limitation of the true deliberative, and the addition of its extensions (363, *a-d*).

Paragraphs 398 to 407 of the *Appendix*, the contribution of Professor Elmer, are omitted. New matter to the extent of about forty pages has been introduced.

The following seem to have escaped the final reading: 64, *a*, *siao*; 97, *c*, *ovθap*; 202, 1, *dani*; 203, VI, *floreo*; 259, *ae*; 367, 2, *ne*; 366 reference 381 *f* is incorrect; also 372, references 383, 391; 381, reference 367; Index, *solium*, reference 64.

The thorough revision has not detracted from the clearness and conciseness that characterized the *Appendix*, and has very materially added to its value.

F. C. EASTMAN

Caesar's Civil War with Pompeius. Translated with Introduction and Notes. By F. P. LONG. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1906. Pp. xxviii + 228. \$1.

The prominence which has been given to the *Gallic War* by its place in our scheme of classical studies has served to relegate the *Civil War* to an oblivion which it is far from deserving. Its narrative is colored, it is true, by political considerations, and its style does not show the perfection which its author has reached in the *Gallic War*, but on the other hand we know more of Pompey, Scipio, Cato, and Lentulus than we do of Caesar's opponents in Gaul and feel a deeper interest in their fortunes. Then, too, the importance of three or four great episodes in the *Civil War*, like the maneuvers near Ilerda, the siege of Massilia, and the battles of Pharsalus, give that narrative a dramatic value which is lacking in Caesar's account of his contests with a series of obscure Gallic tribes. It is a great satisfaction, therefore, to have this book rendered into other than "translation English." How successfully the translator has caught the spirit of the original may be appreciated by reading the chapters which deal with Pharsalus and Caesar's experiences at Alexandria. But notwithstanding its vigor and idiomatic smoothness, the translation lacks the conciseness of Caesar's Latin, and therefore misses one of the essential characteristics of his style. It frequently fails to follow the form of Caesar's expression, where it could be easily reproduced, and thus degenerates into a paraphrase. One passage from many may serve to illustrate both faults. Caesar writes *cum fides tota Italia esset angustior neque creditae pecuniae solverentur, constituit, ut arbitri darentur* which is rendered on p. 116 in the following manner: "His attention was next demanded by the insecurity of public credit throughout the country, which was already producing a disinclination to the discharge of legitimate liabilities. He accordingly appointed a Board of arbitrators, etc." The translation is given a modern flavor not only by the employment of modern geographical names and by the rendering of such technical terms as *imperator* and *centurio* into "marshal" and "company-officer," but also by the use of such up-to-date expressions as "smashing" and "rushing"